Editorial Opinious of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOMES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

From the N. Y. Timen, We briefly noted on Friday the praise worthy move of the Com missioners of Public Charities, whereby the east wing of the In-ebriate Asylum of Ward's Island has been made a permanent home for soldiers who, by reason of wounds and infirmities, have be come inmates of various hospitals and almshouses in and around the city. It is a matter of public congratulation that this step-laudable alike on patriotic and on charitable grounds—has been taken; but the question comes up, what the true system of charity is for our poverty-stricken defenders, our maimed veterans who wander through the streets of great cities showing the crutch or the empty blue coat-sleeve, badges of our American nobility. Shall we open for them local homes in every great city of the land, like this of Ward's Island? Or shall we gather them into great "homes" under national auspices, like those at Dayton, Milwaukee and Augusta? Or, again, shall we encourage them to seek their bread at the street corners, as so many do, reaping no small sums from

the charity of the passers-by?

We already have the "National Asylum" for disabled volunteer soldiers—a most excellent and flourishing institution-supported in good part by the pay struck off the accounts of deserters and others by sentence of courtmartial, and thus making the bad soldiers support the good. This great institution, with its central asylum in Ohio, its eastern in Maine, and its western in Wisconsin, has already been of great service to our crippled volunteers. Congress, by the legislation already spoken of, and also by a provision for furnishing some extra supplies from the commissary stores at a very low price, has firmly established it. Private beneficence has helped the scheme, as, for one example, in the magnificent gift of \$100,000 by the ladies of Milwaukee to found the branch in that city. Perhaps the day will come when this great and benevolent institution will do all that is required for our brave volunteers, since their number dwindles fast as time wears down frames already exhausted by hard field service. Meanwhile, however, the asylum has actually to go out into the highways and byways, like the stewards at the marriage-feast, and "compel them to come in." Ex-soldiers, poor and proud, are besought to remember that this is "a home, not a charity;" and even with this kindly suggestion the vacant places are but slowly taken.

The soldier shrinks with a natural repugnance from billeting himself in any institution, call it by what name you will. The same thing was noted in Greenwich, where, after years of beneficence and the expenditure of millions of money, until the very name of the hospital became a synonym of grateful and patriotic recognition of service in the country's cause, it was lately found desirable to dismantle the great institution, to diminish its corporate and collective charities, and to rely chiefly on its facilities for distributing annuities to out-pensioners, or people living beyond the bounds of the buildings. Here, then, we get another great principle to guide us in the matter—not only, in the first place, to make these retreats for maimed veterans as much like homes and as little like almshouses as possible, but also, in the second place, to leave the destitute soldiers, whenever practicable, among their own friends, entering them on the charitable lists, and dispensing the national or civibounty to them at their own firesides.

After all this, however, by far the largest class remain unreached. These are the exsoldiers who, through some distress of fortune, and perhaps quite unfitted for pease by long service in the field, or destitute of home and friends, are not even in the way of admittance to the national asylums. These poor fellows, utterly wrecked and helpless, find their way to the various pauper asylums of great cities, and above all of New York. They are not the spruce and martial young fellows whose very appearance invites confidence and a helping hand; they are the battered, broken-down hulks of war, who have brought out of the long campaigns chiefly its residue of misfortunes. We praise the Ward's Island movement because of its abundant charity to this class, whose wounds plead for them through the rags that may cover them. The Commissioners ordered, last November, that the volunteer soldiers, inmates of the various hospitals and infirmaries under their charge, who had been honorably mustered out by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, should "be provided with comfortable clothing, different from that of inmates of the Almshouse, and that their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital." To this generous provision has now been added new quarters, where, in their army clothing, and with friendly association, the ex-soldiers may know that honorable service for the Union will not go wholly unrewarded.

NEWS FROM A FRIEND OF SPANISH TYRANNY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our Spanish Secretary of State now appeals to the public through the columns of the World. That journal has always been an enemy of Cuban liberty, and an ally of the hired Spanish counsel, whose family relationship to the Secretary of State has lately been attended by circumstances so discreditable to the Government and the people of the United States. Accordingly, it is quite natural that the World should give much prominence to anything that the Secretary may desire to say in his own defense.

Mr. Fish states—he does not write under his own name, but anonymously—that there is now no war in Cuba "of sufficient magnitude to warrant the recognition of both parties to it as belligerents." "The insurrecsion has at no period been thoroughly organized and powerful." "The venture was regretted by a large body of wealthy and influential Cubans who have never given the movement enthusiastic aid." All of which is as truly Spanish as if it had proceeded directly from an agent of the Spanish Government, and not from the father-in-law of such an

agent. But fortunately for the truth, the real state of the case in Cuba is set forth in the World at the very side of all this falsehood. On the very same page with Mr. Fish's manifesto, the correspondent of that journal at Havana characterizes the recent repulse of General Puello's army in its attempt upon Guaimaro and Sibanicu as "a hardblow to the Spaniards, and the most important victory of the war for the Cubans.

The same writer describes a recent battle mear Las Tunas as "the hardest fighting of this war, some of it surpassing in its bloody results the most stubborn contests in the late American civil war." The combat on this occasion lasted during three days, the object contended for being a Spanish convoy of pro- hasten to Boston, there to prostrate himself

is very impressive: --

"The buttalion of Espans, in the march to Las-Tunns, formed the advance guard of the Spinish expedition, and experienced losses that I will now aver were never experienced by any Federal or Conaver were never experienced by any Federal or Conrederate regiment in a three days' light. Out of
some thirty officers and a full complement of sergennts, it lost them all, either kined or wounded,
save one, Licuremant Cristobal Afau, of the first
company. This is unprecedented, I believe. At
least, during my four and a half years' active service
in the American civil war, I heard of nothing in the
way of Federal or Confederate losses to equal it.
The heaviest loss in officers during that war for a
single battle of one, two, or three days' duration
that I know of was that of a regim-nt at the battle
of Antietam (Sharpsburg), which had twenty-four
officers killed and wounded out of twenty-seven,
and came out with a few of its sergeants unharmed. and came out with a few of its sergeants unharmed while the Spanish battalion, remember, had all of its officers and sergeants either killed or wounded. Of course, it necessarily follows that the battalion lost at the same time a very large proportion of its corporals and privates."

This is the sort of belligerency which Mr. Fish—speaking the sentiments not of the American people, but of Spanish slave traders and oppressors-pronounces insufficient to 'warrant recognition of both parties as belligerents." It is not enough for him that here s an American people, our friends and neighbors, struggling for liberty and independence in a way described by their enemies as the World describes this battle. This will not satisfy the requirements of this American Secretary of State, administering his office in the interest of Spanish tyranny. Indeed, we don't know what it is that Mr. Fish requires of the Cubans-or rather we do know. He would have them lay down their arms, submit patiently to the intolerable wrongs which Spain has for centuries inflicted on their beautiful island, consent to the re-establishment of slavery and the slave trade, bow their necks to the yoke, and pray forgiveness from their tyrants. That would probably satisfy the inmost soul of any Spanish agent what-

But we can tell Mr. Fish that he is doomed to bitter disappointment. The war in Cuba will continue till his allies, the Spanish slavetraders, are driven from American soil. The bankrupt rnlers of Spain are now making their last effort there. Their exhausted treasury cannot be forced to pay the expenses of sending troops to Cuba in the place of those now so rapidly consumed. Of the loan which they sold last year for fourteen cents on the dollar-fifty millions of obligations yielding nominally but seven millions in cash-only one quarter has really been disposed of. They cannot borrow another cent anywhere in Europe. The revenues of the Spanish treahave not since the revolution paid onehalf the daily expenses of the Spanish Government. In short, the subjugation of Cuba by Spain is impossible, much more so than was the subjugation of the United States by England in 1782. The present is the last se rious campaign of the Cuban war; and, notwithstanding the powerful aid which Mr. Sidney Webster, Mr. Fish, Mr. Sumner, and General Grant have given to the cause of Spain and slavery, but one result is now possible. Cuba will be independent, through the efforts of her own sons; and the United States will bear the shame of having opposed instead of aiding so glorious a work, and will

WOMAN IN WALL STREET-A NEW PHASE OF THE WOMAN QUESTION. From the N. Y. Herald.

A few days since our financial writer, whose observation is only equalled by his gallantry, recorded the fact that a couple of fashionably dressed ladies made their appearance upon the busy trettoirs of Wall street, and were conspicuous for extensive purthases and sales of stocks, the transactions in which they conducted with a savoir faire of the routine of the Stock Exchange that could have been derived only from an intimate familiarity with the intricacies of operations in that moneyed region. We have been at the pains since to learn further of these speculative daughters of Eve; and have fallen upon the astounding discovery that woman in extending her career of usefulness under the teachings of the modern school of female progressionists, has entered upon the novel profession of stock brokerage. Here is something for the consideration of Susan B. Anthony and her sister apostles of woman's rights. With what complacency must she and they regard the success which has so far attended their efforts. If finesse is woman's gift, why not finance also? We all know the skill with which she administers the domestic exchequer. Why may not her abilities take a wider range Woman has made no mean mark in poetry and sculpture. Why should she not distinguish herself in all branches of the arts and sciences? If woman can regulate the expenditures of a household and audit a grocer's bill, why may she not manage a bank account? If she can keep a shop, why may she not sell bills of exchange? Why should she be compelled to restrict her talents to certain departments of business and be denied their exercise in all? And as to Wall street, she would be quite in her element. The nursing

of a "corner" would enjoy her maternal skill. "Calls" would be her delight. The capacity of woman for this new sphere of business being conceded, some little difficulty arises as to the specific nomenclature it would be her duty to assume. It is the experience of Wall street that all who go there, no matter how unbiased at first, gradually take sides with either of the respective opposing elements of the Stock Exchange. Now our politeness prevents us from conjecturing that she would become a "bear." We are aware, of course, that there are such things as female ursines, but they are confined to the kingdom of the lower animals. On the other hand, we are loath to think that she could be so Hibernian as to become a "bull." But this difficulty is one which may be easily obviated. The question of her status will settle itself in some way when woman reguarly takes her place in the Stock Board. Meantime we congratulate the brokers that their labors are to be shared by the fair sex. How refreshing the time when the bass and baritone of "seller sixty" shall harmonize with the tenor and soprano of "buyer thirty," and the halls of the Stock Exchange shall exhibit a variety of costume as diverse as the floors of a ballroom. Vive ta frou-frou!

ALAS! POOR PRINCE.

From the N. Y. World. We are sorry for Prince Arthur. He has crossed the Canadian frontier, braved the dangers of an American railway, and risked the wrath of inconsiderate Fenians in order to visit the metropolis of the great republic and to feast his eyes upon General Dent and the other occupants of the White House. We had hoped that his visit would be a pleasant one; that our wharves and our aldermen, our abortive Washington monument, and our unlovely radical Congressmen would be kept carefully from his sight, and that he would carry home with him only the gracious memory of a sojourn unmarred by unplea-sant sights and unwelcome words. But it was not so to be. The Prince, though a courteous and a well-meaning prince, has com-mitted a flagrant breach of respect towards the Hub of the Universe. He has omitted to

visions. The narrative of the correspondent | at the shrine of New England Brahminism. Consequently, Boston is outraged and indigmant, and in the recklesaness of its anger has launched a crushing thunderbolt at Prince Arthur's head. The irate Common Council has refused to extend to the Prince the hospitalities of the city!

Think for a moment of the terrible consequences with which this action of the Bostonian Councilmen is fraught. It distinctly bints that the Prince should refrain from visiting the modern Athens. Because he unwisely preferred New York to Boston, he is to be forever debarred from gazing upon the flerce Sumner in his native lair. His feet are never to linger beside the sacred frog pond or to press the straggling grasses of the Common. Not for him shall the great organ pipe and growl its discord of vast sounds. Emerson will write no mystical conundrums in his praise, neither will Mrs. Stowe delight him with fresh scandals invented expressly in his honor. Terribly has Boston avenged its slighted dignity. It has made the Prince's visit to his American consins an empty and unprofitable failure. What though he shall ride over the concrete pavement of Fifth avenue, climb the multudinous steps of the Capitol, or even clasp the clammy and august hand of Grant! These be but empty joys if he is shut out, like some disconsolate though princely peri, from the gates of Boston.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE. From the Baltimore American. The Superintendent of Public Education in the State of Maryland, in his annual report to the Governor, calls attention to the fact that, under the provision of the Public School law setting aside the total amount of taxes paid by the colored people of each county for the support of schools for colored children, there has been paid in-in the entire State outside of Baltimore city-the beggarly sum of \$951.27 during the last year. Only six out of the twenty counties have contributed to the fund, and Washington and Frederick counties, in which there is a numerous colored population, have forwarded \$638, or more than two-thirds of the whole sum. Of all the counties on the Western Shore of the bay, where at least onethird of the colored population of the State resides, but one, Anne Arundel, is repre-sented in the list, whilst on the Eastern Shore, Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Worcester only have complied with the law. There are in the counties of this State somewhere about two hundred thousand colored people, who have, at a low estimate, fifty thousand children, growing up in ignorance, whom it is the duty as well as the interest of the public to educate, and for this purpose the State has paid the last year the sum of \$951.27, or less than two cents for each child. Is not such an exposition a disgrace to the State? The law giving this proportion of the taxes for the education of colored children is but at best a sham. The Legislature that passed the school tax was forced to do something by public sentiment, but it did the least it possibly could do. It created a distinction that is applied to no other class of our population, and in effect said that because the colored people were poor, and paid directly but a small portion of taxes, therefore they should have only the minutest portion of the school fund. The same rule applied to the poorer classes of the white population would just as effectually exclude their children from the public schools. But even the small amount which the law alowed has been withheld in fifteen out of the twenty-one counties of the State, and most entirely withheld in those counties in which the largest portion of the colored population resides. The Superintendent of Public Education advises the counties to follow the example of Baltimore in educating the colored

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

children, and adds the cogent argument of

self-interest, that though this will cost some

money, it will "cost more to educate them for the penitentiary, and in it." The argument

does not reach the higher place of the duty of

the State to educate its children; but, per-

haps, it is the most effective that can be ad-

dressed at present to our Legislature. We

hope it may be sufficient to relieve our State

from the odium of permitting nearly one-

third of its population to grow up in ignorance, shut out from all facilities for educa-

tion, and furnishing, because of that very

ignorance, a still larger proportion of pauper-

From the Washington Star. Nothing is easier than to defeat any mea sure of District interest in Congress, as all past experience has shown. That body has no time to spare in dealing with a District bill that calls up opposition enough to elicit discussion. Therefore if the people of the District cannot agree with something like unanimity upon some measure for adoption by Congress for remedying admitted defects in the system of District government, the at-tempt may as well be abandoned. It is not surprising that Congressmen should say they never know what the people here really want, there is so much discordant counsel. need for a reorganization of the District Government has been universally conceded. All -except possibly a few office holders-admit the necessity for a consolidation of the conflicting jurisdictions, with such powers from Congress permit the consolidated enlarged will Government to deal with District matters that Congress cannot and will not take time to consider. Yet the moment a movement is made to induce Congress to give the District such enlarged powers, a howl is raised by jealous, envious, or interested parties that it is a movement of the "aristocrats" against popular suffrage, etc. It is idle to tell these men that the feature of having any of the officers appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," is simply a plank in the platform suggested by members themselves, to the end that Congress, having a voice in the District Government through their appointees, might the more readily be induced to relinquish to that Government the power to legislate upon District matters. If Congress will consent to give us these powers, and is willing, at the same time, that all the offices shall be elective, so much the better. But these objectors show that their only purpose is to defeat any measure of reorganization, and no doubt they will succeed; for, as we said in the start, it is much easier to pull down than to build up, in the matter of Congressional legislation for the District.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Docomber 28, 1909.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Book of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to sacertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of

JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the \$5,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Com pany will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY

1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEB-RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at
the Office of the Company, No. 320 South THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 13
o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen
Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior
to the day of said election.

to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERS, N. J., Dec. 8, 1839.
Notice is berely given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively,
that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM
of the capital stock of said company have been made and
payment of the same called for on or before the eighth
day of February. A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a
proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is
called for and demanded from them on or before the said
time.

By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1969.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest cessing from date. JOS. F. MARCER.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be

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Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
George L. Harrison,
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

Directors.

Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarko,
T. Chariton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeirs,
Charles W. Chahman
Charles W. Chahman
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

2

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1988. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against I one or Damage by Fire either by Per-

pstures against ions or Damage by Fire either by P petual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Hichardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfort, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Oharies Stokes, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, OHARLES RICHARDSON, President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by five on Public or Private Buildings, feither permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECT BS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Thomas Robi Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF  INSURANCE.

## FRANKLIN

Fire Insurance Company

PRESEADER PRESEA.

1829. Charter Perpetual. 1870.

Capital ...... \$100,000.00 

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1870,

Fublished in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1812 MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over \$5,500,000, be-

ing First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except \$30,011.17 in the neighboring counties......\$2,547,289 9

LOANS. Temporary Loans on Stocks as collateral

security (valued at \$82,359) ..... 25,391 STOCKS. \$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.

\$25,000 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable..... \$6,000 Penusylvania State Six per cent. \$1,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 7s ....

\$5,600 Lehigh Vailey R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds..... 91 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia..... 13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania ....

150 shares Insurance Company of North America.... 200 shares Bank of Kentucky..... 17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky. 100 shares Commercial National Bank ... 590 shares Penna, Railroad Company.... 200 shares Southwark Railroad Company. 16 shares Continental Hotel Company .. \$180 Philadelphia City Warrants. . Total Market Value......\$194,367-50

154,788-94 NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE ..... 2,855 30 REVENUE STAMPS..... REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS CASH ON HAND......\$30,361 69

" in hands of Agents..... 92,536'01 TOTAL CASH..... 52,897-70 \$2,796,152-41 STOCKS.

61:14

Market Price......\$194,367-50 Cost, as above......154,798-24 Advance in Value...... 39,579-26 TOTAL ..... 82,825,731.67

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the year 1861 .... \$144,908 49

DIRECTORS. ALFRED G. BAKER, ALFRED FITLER, GEO. W. RICHARDS, 18AAC LEA, GEORGE FALES, WM. S GRANT, THOMAS S. ELLIS, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON.

ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT

GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT JAS. W. MCALLISTER,

SECRETARY. THEODORE M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1829. -CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Kents of Buildin f all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Graut,
George W. Richards,
Issac Les,
George Fales,
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary,
TBEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

NSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY. NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, 83,000,000. CHARTERED BY GUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN OFFIZEN LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. (9 186 

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1863. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

88,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agenta, 241 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. P. HERRING CHAS. M. PREVOST

WIREGUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FAC TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament, Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every varieof Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS

No. 11 N. SIXTHStreet.